

his line, Johnston's forces prepared a strong defensive position blocking the likely avenues of approach Sherman would use to continue his advance toward Marietta and subsequently to Atlanta.

Following a tactical approach that had been successful throughout the spring, the Union army moved some of its forces to the Confederates' left flank. The Confederates countered and moved one of their corps from the right to the left of their line. Acting without orders from Johnston, John Bell Hood ordered his forces to attack the Union troops. Charging across Valentine Kolb's fields, the Confederates met a devastating combination of artillery and infantry fire from entrenched Union troops. This caused the Confederates to retreat and dig in. Although the attack led to costly casualties for the Confederates it prevented the Union from advancing toward Marietta. It also forced Sherman to change tactics and order a frontal assault on June 27, 1864.

Sherman's troops bombarded the Confederate positions on the morning of June 27 and then advanced along the base of Kennesaw Mountain. The Confederates repulsed this diversionary attack. Rough terrain and a stubborn defense obstructed the Union assault at Pigeon Hill that subsequently fell apart after a couple of hours. At Cheatham Hill, the heaviest fighting occurred along a stretch in the Confederate line dubbed "Dead Angle" by Confederate defenders. Union troops made a desperate effort to storm the Confederate trenches. However, the rough terrain and intense Confederate fire combined to defeat the Union army. Within hours, the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain was over. Union casualties numbered some 3,000 men while the Confederates lost 1,000, making it one of the bloodiest single days in the campaign for Atlanta.

In 1899, a lieutenant of the 86th Illinois Infantry purchased 60 acres at Cheatham Hill, the site of the most deadly encounter at Kennesaw Mountain. The land was later transferred to the Kennesaw Memorial Association, which received \$20,000 from the State of Illinois to construct a monument on Cheatham Hill to honor the soldiers of the 86th Illinois Regiment who died there. On June 27, 1914, the 50th anniversary of the battle, a marble monument was unveiled and dedicated to those fallen men. In 1917, the land was deeded to the United States government and 9 years later, in 1926, the U.S. Congress passed a law that placed the area under the protection of the War Department.

In 1935, legislation was passed creating Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park on the original 60 acres purchased by the lieutenant of the 86th Illinois Infantry. Today, the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park consists of nearly 3,000 acres where visitors enjoy 19.7 miles of trails and can see historic earthworks, can-

non emplacements, interpretive signs, and three monuments representing States that fought in this momentous battle.●

ARAGON, GEORGIA

● Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I wish to commemorate the Centennial of the city of Aragon, GA, on July 23, 2014.

During the past 100 years, Aragon has seen both good times and difficult times. Through periods of growth, economic struggle and social change, the leaders and residents of Aragon have upheld their commitment to remaining a city.

The origin of the city's name of Aragon has been widely disputed by historians. Some claim that Aragon was named after the Hotel Aragon located on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, GA, where some of the mill owners stayed when visiting the area. Others believe the city was named for the mineral aragonite that was mined nearby.

The city of Aragon was founded in 1899 in Polk County, GA. The city charter was adopted on July 23, 1914, and was approved by Georgia Governor John M. Slaton. The first three commissioners were Fred O. Myers, J.H. Arnold and R.L. Huckabe.

The city was established in 1898 in northwest Georgia following the construction of a mill by Wolcott and Campbell of New York. Over the years, numerous additions and improvements were made to the mill, which employed hundreds of workers and contributed to the livelihood of many families in the community. The mill closed for good in 1994 and remained empty until 1998 when it was purchased by brothers Brian and Kirk Spears and used as a production facility for pillows and wooden pallets until August 6, 2002, when fire engulfed and decimated the complex.

At the time of this centennial celebration, the local government is vested in Mayor Ken Suffridge and Councilmen Curtis Burrus, Mayor Pro Tem Duel Mitchell, Kevin Prewett and Hunter Spinks. They are dedicated to ensuring the city and its citizens are ready for tomorrow's challenges, and remain loyal to its motto, "A Proud Past With A Promising Future."

I congratulate the residents of Aragon, GA, on their centennial year and wish them great success with observances that raise awareness of and appreciation for the city of Aragon's contributions to the development and vitality of Polk County, GA. I hope that residents will use this year as an opportunity to learn more about the rich history of their community.●

RECOGNIZING CONCERNS OF POLICE SURVIVORS

● Mrs. MCCASKILL. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and honor the outstanding work of Concerns for Police Survivors C.O.P.S. for 30 years of dedicated service to the families of

America's fallen law enforcement officers.

Suzie Sawyer founded the organization 30 years ago as a small grief support organization. In 1993, the organization relocated to Camdenton, MO, where it has grown to serve over 30,000 surviving law enforcement families from all over the United States. The organization now has 50 national chapters and a multimillion dollar yearly budget that is used to host annual seminars, retreats, and provide resources for the surviving families and coworkers of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

I thank Suzie Sawyer for her dedication to this important cause, and I thank C.O.P.S. for 30 years of providing invaluable support to grieving law enforcement families and coworkers.●

TRIBUTE TO VIVIAN SMITH-TALLAN

● Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the achievements of Ms. Vivian E. "Bo" Smith-Tallan. During her years of service, Ms. Smith demonstrated tireless dedication to her country, and specifically to Fairchild Air Force Base and the greater Spokane area.

Ms. Smith-Tallan, who hails from Maryland, entered the Air Force in 1976 directly out of high school. She retired from the Air Force as a master sergeant after serving for 20 years on active duty. Ms. Smith-Tallan completed a degree in law enforcement and is a graduate of the Spokane County Police Academy. Prior to her present position, she was a police officer with the Medical Lake Police Department and bailiff for the Airway Heights courts system.

While on Active Duty in the law enforcement career field, Ms. Smith-Tallan served in numerous capacities including gate guard, patrolman, investigator, pass and registration non-commissioned officer in charge, and flight chief. Her talent earned her a selection as the first female motorcycle patrolman. In 1992 she was assigned as the treaty compliance superintendent and finalized Fairchild Air Force Base's role under the START Treaty in which B-52s were removed from assignment to the base. From there she was assigned as the wing protocol superintendent until her retirement from Active Duty in 1996.

Ms. Smith-Tallan then began serving at Fairchild Air Force Base as a Department of Defense civilian. Through the following 18 years she led an office of 12 airmen as the wing chief of protocol and public relations, consistently ensuring that Fairchild presented a welcoming and professional environment to visitors and the local community.

As chief of protocol she planned, evaluated, and led the arrangements,